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A VIGOROUS NAVAL POLICY IS NEEDED FOR CANADA NOW

(Toronto News).

During 1908-09 the United States spent on military and naval requirements $38,994,075. Only two of the Powers, Britain and Germany, exceeded that expenditure. France spent less that twenty-six millions, Japan about fifteen millions, Russia, thirteen millions and a half, and Italy a trifle over nine millions.

In view of this how can any man say that the "vortex of militarism" is wholly European? How can it be said that North America is free from the burdens of naval and military expenditure? But such things are said. They are used to brace spinless arguments against a Canadian contribution to Imperial defence.

Public men and journalists try to inculcate the false idea that this Continent is enjoying an advance taste of the Millenium when men shall learn war no more. Canada has no navy, not because this country can trust to the Christian forbearance of its rivals, but because the taxpayers of Britain have sweated guineas to retain the command of the sea. We have been permitted to pursue the arts of peace because of the Atlantic Squadron of the Mother Land. In plain language we have had naval defence which charitable relatives have provided for us.

When Canadians say that our geographical position has made it unnecessary for us to be defended except by land forces, they are ungrateful and unseeing. No young nation ever had such a splendid start. But by this time we ought to be out of the nursery. It is time for us to give thanks and take courage. Our seaborne commerce is large and is increasing yearly. Surely we can afford the insurance which a fleet will provide. And surely we have sufficient national spirit and national pride to give a helping hand to the British people who for so many years have made the compassing sea inviolate.

The representatives of Canada are in London to discuss with other British men from over-seas the requirements of Imperial Defence. The occasion is a notable one. Europe is in an unsettled state. Under these circumstances the Canadian delegates will not properly represent Canadian public opinion if they dodge the main issue by speaking of what Canada has done in internal development, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other public men have done on various occasions. A railway across the continent no doubt is an admirable and a necessary accomplishment, but it would not defend a cargo of grain off the Banks of Newfoundland. Indeed the very fact that Canada has grown in wealth and importance makes its defence all the more important. A vigorous naval policy for Canada is needed. We can be immune no longer.

FRANK CHANCE ON BASEBALL TEAM WORK

(By Frank Chance.)

Manager, Champion Chicago "Cubs"

During the time I have been playing the game, baseball has made rapid strides, In no department has such an advance been made as in team work. Some ten or eleven years ago, when I started out as a professional there was not an extra lot of attention paid to this most essential feature of success in baseball. Of course we had the sacrifice, and the hit and run, and all the other tricks and plays that go to make up team work, but we did not begin to make the use of them that even the poorest teams of to-day do. In those days there was much left to the individual. To be sure, even now, a ball player has to depend on his own initiative, in many cases, but not near so frequent as was once the case. It seems to me that the "work together" idea has grown to be a sort of instinct with the modern ball tosser, and the good man, who will not sacrifice his personal ends, says pass up a chance to increase his batting average, and do something which will, in the end, have a better effect on his team's welfare, cannot be found in big league baseball. Some of the old teams, like Bostons or the Baltimores of the nineties, may have had the inside game down to the same perfection that the league teams of today have it, but they were the exceptions and not the rule.

In these times, even the weakest teams are adepts at the inside game, and are forced to suffer defeat only through the lack of real baseball ability in their players. Even at that, it is no rare sight to see some tail-ender pull out a victory from one of the big fellows, by a quick display of judgment, when their over-confident opponents are, for the moment, sleeping.

It is the practise of managers today, even the minor league ones, to drill their men in any number of intricate plays, each one planned to meet some possible emergency, which may not spring up once in a hundred games, so that when it does crop up the men will know how to face it, and possibly win a game thereby.

In working his team into a mechanically perfect whole, the manager has all the chance in the world to study human nature, and if he be not a good student, he had better pack his grip and seek other fields for the exercise of his talents. For there must be harmony on a ball team, and harmony can only be preserved by a manager who knows how to judge men. To begin with, when a new man joins a team he must be sized up carefully. Some men will learn quickly and seem to almost anticipate the instructions that are given him, while others are very slow to think and have to be handled with great care. One fellow will accept a gentle call-down in the spirit in which it is given, and forget all about it in a hurry, while another will take it to heart, nurse his resentment, and perhaps get in a grouch that will render him useless, so far as playing under his would-be instructor is concerned. That is one of the reasons why some good player will, when he starts out, make a very poor impression, and finally be dropped. Then some other team will pick him up, and behold, in a very short time the erstwhile discard will be a star of the first order. He is most likely a rather sensitive chap who was "called" by his first manager, and the insult, as he considered it, so affected his nerves that he could not do himself justice on the playing field.

I always treat my players in the best possible way, taking them to the best hotels, transporting them by the fastest trains, etc. No system of spying, to see that they are not looking after their physical condition is practised and if a member of the team is foolish enough to abuse himself, it is his own lookout. He will suffer more by it than we will.

Do not think, however, that I am inclined not to take things any too seriously. It has always been my purpose to look on baseball as a most serious business, which must be handled as carefully as any other and I expect all my players to hold the same view that I do. And if you take the trouble to question them, you will find that they all do. I have always claimed that it is just as hard if not harder, to get out on the field and cut up, as it is to get out and play clean, earnest baseball. I will never stand for any fooling and I expect the men to be ready at all times to put forth their best efforts.

A manager ought to have full power when it comes to selecting the members of his team. Every man will have certain ideas, and to carry them out, will select certain men as the most suitable. If he has the power to go out and get these men, well and good, but if there is some one higher up who can offer something "just as good," the well-laid plans are likely to go to smash, and that quickly.

Ball players are like any other men they wish to have their efforts appreciated, and the wise club owner will see to it that they get all the praise that is coming to them. Just as the owner of a large business will compliment his employees, and raise their salaries, so will the wise owner of a baseball club.

Since I have been managing I have played in the greatest luck for I have had in Mr. Murphy, the owner of my team a man who is clever enough to know when not to bother with our affairs. I have always had full power so far as running the team is concerned and when I wished for a player I could get him if he could be purchased. Mr. Murphy leaves things to me for several reasons. He has confidence in me and knows from experience that I will work diligently. Then again, I suppose he thinks that if I were not capable of managing alone, I should not hold the job. I often go to him for suggestions, but I must say that he generally listens to what I have to say and lets it go at that.

Managing a ball team is no sinecure, and entails an almost endless amount of work and worry, but when you meet with success the fruits of victory amply make up for all that has gone before. The manager of a champion team is looked on as sort of a hero and popularity, while at times annoying, is generally rather enjoyable.

CANADA IS NO PLACE FOR PAUPERS

Montreal, July 24.—Canada as a dumping ground for pauper children from England, as suggested in an editorial in one of the leading London daily papers, does not particularly appeal to charity workers. In fact some little indignation has been expressed that such a course should even suggest itself to the social students abroad.

The words of the English writer on the subject were to the effect that "surely the sanest and most hopeful method of dealing with pauper children is to board them out to Canada and other dominions as early as possible."

What is meant by "boarding out" is not exactly clear, but if the idea is to board the children here at the expense of the Poor Rates the scheme will find few supporters in Canada.

"The placing out of pauper children in the Province of Quebec has not been an important issue in the past," said Mr. Richard Lane, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, this morning. "It is not possible," said Mr. Lane, "that the English Poor Rates could be taxed for the support of such children, and probably the term 'boarding out' simply means in this instance the placing of children in foster homes or with farmers. Children who were to be boarded out at the expense of the Poor Rates would not be admitted into the country. Such children as obtain foster homes or secured situations with farmers would have their expenses paid by the organization sending them out, and not from the Poor Rates.

"A farmer who accepts the responsibility of a child's future is not always animated with a desire to simply help a child, but often wants a worker. In the United States there is a widespread movement towards the placing of children in homes and the doing away with institutions as much as possible. This necessitates the most careful inspection and such a system should be carried out most rigidly wherever children are placed out. The evils of placing out, without this system of inspection are undoubtedly as great as any arising from institution life.

"There is no better place in which to bring up a child than in the home. It makes for individuality, but there is always a possibility of children being overworked or abused. When the Charity Organization places a child in the country the home life is always carefully inquired into.

"If healthy children were sent to this country from England and they were well placed once they got here, they would form a valuable asset to the country. But any child, whether adopted or placed on a farm as a worker, should be protected by a careful system of inspection."

Al Kaufman seems to have gotten himself in bad by taking Morris Levy of San Francisco, for his new manager. When Willus Britt was asked to match Ketchel against Kaufman in California, Britt said: "While Ketchel is in my charge he will never box Kaufman so long as Levy has anything to do with the blacksmith. Levy is the Abe Ruef of the fighting game. He is the man who tried to send the rest of the promoters to San Quentin. And now he wants to manage a champion, and challenges Ketchel. I never would stoop so low and neither would Ketchel."

EFFECT OF NEW U.S. TARIFF ON CANADA TRADE

London, July 22.—The Times today follows up its recent Empire Day supplement with a tariff supplement, showing the effect of the new rates of duty imposed by the U. S. Congress on the trade of the different countries of the world with which the United States does business. A comparison of the old rates of duty with the new ones is given, and special articles, written from the chief centres of industry in Great Britain as well as continental cities are published. Canada, as the nearest neighbor to the United States, occupies considerable space in the issue, and the opinions of many representative men, as to the position which the Dominion should assume in trade and tariff matters, are quoted. There is a remarkable consensus of opinion that Canada should pursue a national policy, irrespective entirely of outside considerations. This is the view taken by representative men like Mr. R. Hobson, of Hamilton, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Farquhar Robertson, president of the Montreal Board of Trade; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. D. D. Mann, and others. The opinion of these men is quoted as follows:

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—"With a population of approximately eighty millions, with enormous wealth created by the development of their natural resources, and with knowledge that these conditions are largely the result of the trade policy of the country during the last half century, the United States, if the action of the Senate may be taken as an expression of the public sentiment, have decided upon a continuance of a strong protective tariff, although many manufacturers pressed for a reduction. With an object lession, based upon experience and most conclusive results,, this is to Canada, whose situation and conditions are identical to those which prevail in the United States, and what safer or more logical course can parliament pursue than to adopt practically the same lines in Canadian tariff legislation?"

Mr. Farquhar Robertson, president of the Montreal Board of Trade:—"Canadian business men are not greatly interested in the proposed changes in the United States tariff, partly because there is a general belief that when that tariff is finally adopted it will be found that its provisions do not materially differ from those of the present tariff, and partly for the reason that the time has passed when Canadian interests can be much affected by U. S. tariff legislation."

Mr. D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway:—"I believe the people of the United States desire a lower tariff generally, and especially as regards products imported from Canada, but the influence of local and highly protected interests is most powerful against a revision downwards. My private information from business men indicates strong dissatisfaction with the Senate's attitude and a coming agitation for lower schedules, tending towards freer relations with Canada. Importers of wood and other products from the Dominion keenly desire lower tariffs, and manufacturers are working strenuously for Canadian trade. The whole situation strengthens the case for enlarged trade between the United Kingdom and Canada, the ultimate mutual preference between all parts of the Empire, and the upbuilding of commerce, which will not be subject to the whims of a foreign power."

Mr. R. Hobson, of Hamilton, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:—"The revision of the United States tariff is a matter that has not been of very much interest to Canadian manufacturers. The rates of duty under the Dingley tariff, and the same condition will no doubt exist under the revised tariff, were so high as to be practically prohibitory on nearly every article we make in Canada. With the farmer of this country the proposed tariff will be a very serious matter. With a higher rate of duty on agricultural products, he will find himself in the same position as the Canadian manufacturer, that is to say, he will no longer be able to profitably export to the United States. In my opinion, to make up for the curtailment of business, he should press for such legislation as would further encourage the expansion of Canadian manufacturing interests, the interests which are the largest employers of labor, and thereby enlarge the most profitable market for his products, viz., the home market."

TORONTO SEES SIGEL DEATH MORAL

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, July 23.—In this morning's police court the magistrate announced that in future he would punish severely all white girls brought before him, charged with frequenting Chinese places of business or resorts, and he gave two more girls six months in the Mercer for a warning.

U. S. MAY LOOK AFTER HONDURAS

Mexico City, Mex., July 23.—That the United States contemplates the formation of a protectorate over the Republic of Honduras in the near future was the statement brought to this city by a secret agent of one of the Central American Republics. The agent left Panama on the steamer Newport and arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, July 2. His fellow passenger was General Domingo Vasquez, a former president of Venezuela who was exiled through the efforts of President Zelaya of Nicaragua in 1905.

The Newport was met at Corinto by an American gunboat and the officers of the warship accompanied Vasquez ashore to the offices of the Commander of the port. This latter officer was informed that Vasquez left for Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras. He is there now conferring with President Devila, who is said to look with favor on a protectorate as he fears that he will lose his office through the opposition party, which is daily growing stronger.

It is said that the United States may have to intervene in Costa Rica soon.

the work, and the useless expense to the nation involved therein."

The Duke of Connaught was appointed in January, 1908, to a command comprising the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar and all the British troops in Egypt, the Soudan, Crete and Cyprus.

DANCER ARRESTED.

Gertrude Hoffman Taken in Charge By New York Police.

New York, N. Y., July 23.—Gertrude Hoffman, the dancer, famous principally for her airy interpretation of Mendelssohn's spring song, was arrested tonight just after she had exhibited her twinkling toes on Hammerstein's roof garden and detained under a section of the penal code relating to indecent performances. She was bailed out by George Considine, the well-known sporting man.

RUMOR THAT CONNAUGHT HAS QUIT

London, July 24.—According to the Daily Express, the Duke of Connaught has resigned the inspector-generalship of the Mediterranean forces on the ground of "the ineffective nature of

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519-521 Main Street.

'DOWN WITH WAR' SHOUT THE CROWDS

Hendaye, France, July 23.—Mail advices received here from Madrid tonight say that the demonstration against the war continued Wednesday and Thursday. When King Alfonso visited the barracks to say farewell to the soldiers bound for Morocco, the troops and their wives made violent manifestations. Three companies of chasseurs mutinied but finally were surrounded and deprived of their cartridges.

During the rioting at the railway station the crowds shouted "down with the war," and tried to wreck the cars. Troops were ordered up to aid the police in restoring order. Women and children were trampled under foot and many injured.

Advices add that all meetings called to protest against the war are besuppressed and that the newspapers have been forbidden to publish false despatches from the front under penalty of confiscation. Public excitement is increasing.

Miss Almeda Edgett was in the city yesterday, en route from Boston to Hillsboro, where she will spend the summer and renew old acquaintance.

Miss Frances Winslow, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Joan Coster, Union street.

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